

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Changes tendency toward disease to tendency toward health. No alcohol. Sold for 60 years.
Ask Your Doctor.
C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

LOW PRICED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE or TO RENT—Gentle men's dress suits at 125 North St., Tel. 55-11.

FOR SALE—Several fine cock rick, white Wyandott, barred Plymouth Rocks and white Leghorns. These are all from high class laying stock, call or address: Frootman, Fairview Farm, North Bennington. Tel. 521-2.

FOR SALE—The following second hand articles: 2 cutters, 1 seated sleigh, 1 survey, 1 bedstead, 1 carriage, several sets of light harness. Henry M. Tuttle Co., 115 Depot St. 521-1.

OF SALE—First quality home-bred and fresh eggs. Apply to Fred Rockwood, Shadowbrook farm.

FOR SALE—Five passenger touring car, inquire of L. H. Davis, local Touring Co. 701-1.

FOR SALE—Farm of 225 acres, located two miles from Pownal station. Good 10 room house in fine condition, large barn with basement, 10 good repair, 2 wagon houses, 100 foot long, and other buildings. 15 cows and team. Young apple orchard of 40 trees. There is wood and timber more than pay for all on this farm. Never failing pure running spring water piped into house and barn. The selling price has been reduced from \$1,000 to \$2,100 owing to the illness of one of the family, and for the purpose of immediate sale. Nash & Hutchins. 601-1.

FOR SALE—The Waterbury Homestead on Imperial Avenue: 12 room house, first floor, parlor, living room with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, den or office. Second floor, large bed rooms, large new bath room. Large basement with laundry, vegetable cellar, steam heat and electric lights. Large lot with frontage of 150 feet, depth of 500 feet, nice lawn and driveway, over 50 choice fruit trees. One of the finest views in Bennington. House nearly new and in the best of repair. This property can be bought at less than its real value and on easy terms if sold at once. Apply to Henry L. Field or Nash & Hutchins. 401-1.

FOR SALE—The farm consisting of 172 acres and known as the Andrew Slocum farm, located 2 miles from North Bennington, good house of 10 rooms in good repair, 2 large barns with basement under each, horse barn, wagon shed with loft, corn house, hog house and hen house, water piped to house, 3 large springs on farm, wood lot with sawing timber enough to pay for farm, owner will sell stock, crops and tools, desired. Price on application. Nash & Hutchins. 601-1.

FOR SALE—A very desirable home with 10 acres good land, brick house of 9 rooms in good repair, barn, corn house, hog house and hen house, good variety fruit, located 1.5 mile from North Bennington R. R. station. Price on application. Nash & Hutchins. 601-1.

WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen to look after our interest in Bennington and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission, address Line 411 Off Co., Cleveland, O. 701-1.

WANTED—Girl 18 wants work. Apply to Banner Office. 700-1.

WANTED—Weavers. Good work and good pay. Pontiac Woolen Mfg. Co., Pittsfield, Mass. 610-1.

WANTED—Washings and ironings to do at home. Mrs. Papers, Columbian House. 600-1.

WANTED—Men to learn the automobile business, road driving and repairing. Send stamp for particulars. New England Auto School, 87 Church St., Boston. 502-2.

TO RENT

TO RENT—Office or small store, apply to P. R. Gardner, 315 Main St. 521-1.

TO RENT—Desirable tenements, office stores, mill property with water power individual storage lockers. Estate of Wm. E. Hawks, 308 North St.

Three Generations Have Passed

Since the discovery of Down's Elixir for coughs, colds and lung troubles, but thousands remain to tell the story of its wonderful cures. Sold everywhere.

CHARCOAL

Quick fire Charcoal for kindling purposes—3 bags for 25c.

H. W. Myers & Son
GREEN BONE
ground fresh every day.
Mc CUES'

Cor. Main and Union Sts.—Telephone

DR. C. W. WRIGHT

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Glasses Properly Fitted
Eye and Ear Surgeon to the City Hospital, formerly clinical assistant to the Ocular London Eye Hospital, also assistant surgeon at New York Eye and Throat Hospital. **Dowlin Block North Adams**

PHOTOS

Best line of work in this section. Call and see. Finishing done for amateurs.

W. T. WHITE, Main Street.

Estate of Charity Worthington

STATE OF VERMONT—The Honorable District Court of Bennington, ss. I, the Probate Court for the District aforesaid. To all persons interested in the estate of Charity Worthington late of Bennington in said District, deceased, GREETING: At a Probate Court, holden at Bennington within and for said District on the 1st day of Jan., 1913, an instrument purporting to be the last will and Testament of Charity Worthington late of Bennington in said District, deceased, was presented to the Court aforesaid, for Probate.

And it is ordered by said Court that the 24th day of Jan., 1913, at the Probate Office in said Bennington, be assigned for proving said instrument; and that notice thereof be given to all persons concerned, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Bennington Evening Banner, a newspaper circulating in that vicinity, in said District previous to the time appointed.

THELPHORE, you are hereby notified to appear before said Court, at the time and place aforesaid, and contest the probate of said will, if you have cause.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND at Bennington in said District, this 1st day of January, 1913.
GRACE B. HOL, Register.

THE EVENING BANNER

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Subscription Rates
Per year \$3.00
Per month .25

All subscriptions payable in advance

Entered at the Post-office, Bennington, Vt., Dec. 11, 1903, as second class mail matter.

FRANK E. HOWE, Editor and Pub.

BENNINGTON, VT., JAN. 2, 1913

VERMONT'S SCHOOL SYSTEM

A letter from Mr. Jose of Johnson was printed in the Tuesday issue of The Banner in which he scores severely the educational system of the state and those who have been responsible for it during the past twenty years.

In the opinion of The Banner, Mr. Jose is one of the most valuable members of the present legislature. He is earnest, honest and faithful, anxious to improve conditions in the state and one of the hardest workers that any town ever sent to Montpelier. We feel that he has not been used fairly by some of the newspapers and by people who are ready to take offense at anybody who digs into any subject regardless of who is hit or where the chips fly.

At the same time we feel that Mr. Jose has some faults and needs occasional fatherly correction and admonition. He ought not to be so ready to accuse those who disagree with him of having an ulterior motive or being subject to some wrong influence. He should not allow his impatience to stir him to rash and reckless charge in debate or in the discussion of public questions. Calm, dignified reasoning will help more toward the solution of these problems than denunciation and oratorical fireworks.

There are, of course, a few dishonest men in influential places in Vermont and there are more who are incompetent, both in high places and low. Not in all cases, but in a large majority where wrong is done it can be traced to incompetence or failure to cope with the problems presented rather than to dishonest scheming for private gain. Vermont, in these respects, is no different from the other states, while on the other hand Vermont is one of the best and, at the same time, one of the most economically governed states in the union. It is backward in some things, progressive in some, and averages well in many.

Coming back to the school question, we feel that Mr. Jose, while right in some respects, is in error in others and that the advance desired can be best brought about through improvement in our present system, rather than by any revolutionary change of tearing down the structure and starting in to build all new from the foundation.

As is well known, nearly all the rural towns in Vermont have been decreasing in population for the past 75 years. In the course of time the decreasing number of inhabitants in the rural districts and the fewer children in those families brought down the enrollment of the old district school almost to the vanishing point in many cases, while in others the classes became so small that the spirit of emulation and interest became impaired.

Seeking to remedy this condition, some twenty years ago, the state changed from the district to the town system of schools and the work of concentration of pupils into schools of reasonable enrollment was undertaken and has been carried on, largely at the expense of the state. The theory has been that it is better to have a smaller number of good schools than a larger number of poorer ones.

The remedy, in our opinion, is to make our present schools more responsive to the needs of the present day and generation rather than to create more schools or to again revolutionize the system of school management.

We have sought too much in the past for classical education and to train pupils for college courses and tending to spur pupils toward professional life. The most radical need is, we feel sure, a revision of the courses of study in order to train pupils toward real, rather than toward theoretical life and service, to teach them the advantages and opportunities of our own state; and to teach them care for and use their own health and strength and energy to the best advantage.

No state in the union, save perhaps one, is spending so much money of state income to aid its public schools as does Vermont, in proportion to the

wealth and population of the state. Most of this money is well spent and the fact is proved by the census reports of 1910, which showed that in ten years Vermont has been making more educational progress than almost any of her neighbor states.

We believe thoroughly in the system of union superintendents in use in this state and in the teacher training courses established two years ago. The union superintendents take to the country schools a supervision and a help in developing their usefulness that they can get in no other way. The teacher training courses give the young girls, who take charge of our rural schools, at least a little training in the art of teaching. It is a question of giving these girls this little or sending them out to do the work with none at all. We feel that the teacher training courses and the present system of supervision should be retained until something better is offered than has yet been proposed.

The new parcels post has brought with it a revision of the postage rules in regard to sending packages by mail. As a result, all over the country thousands of packages are being held because the new postal rules are not complied with. Packages, with a few exceptions, require parcels post stamps and will not go with other stamps. All packages must also be marked with the sender's name and address. The safest way until the new provisions are learned is to take a package directly to the office and make sure that you are sending it right.

No Excuse for Delay.

If the House of Representatives is responsive to the demands of the people, the predominant sentiment of the people of Vermont it will take from the table at an early day and pass in concurrence the Babbitt bill providing for the exemption from taxation of money loaned on real estate mortgages in this State at five per cent or less. This measure will provide a definite remedy for a very definite taxation evil. It will keep within the State for the use of the people of the State in improving their properties, and enlarging their business and industrial enterprises, part of least, of the vast sums that now are sent elsewhere for investment.

No one questions this; not even the most active of its opponents will deny this beneficent result will follow the enactment of the Babbitt bill. That being the case what valid reason or excuse can be offered for failure to enact it into law? None. The claim that the measure should be permitted to lie until the Senate disposes of the flat rate bill is without merit or force. These measures are distinct and different in purpose. The aim of the Babbitt bill is to enable Vermont property owners to borrow Vermont money at a reasonable rate of interest; that of the flat rate bill to secure a larger revenue for the State. Both should be considered on their own merits and those only.

If the Babbitt bill is held up an unreasonable length of time in the House, it will be pretty convincing evidence that the agencies that for a decade or more have succeeded in thwarting every attempt at taxation reform are still potential at the State House and are again planning the defeat of the only measure now before the lawmaking body that promises relief from conditions against the injustice of which there has been long and loud protest.—Montpelier Journal

Agreed With Her.

After an all night session with the boys a husband wended his way home, arriving there at about 5 a. m. He found his wife waiting for him in the dining room, the confusion of furniture indicating that she had been having an unhappy time.

"This is a nice time for you to be coming home," snapped the wife. "Yes," admitted the erring husband; "It's a lovely morning." "I haven't slept a wink this blessed night!" with a severe look. "Neither have I," said the husband.

Popes and Beards.

From the time of St. Peter down to the year 1153 the popes all wore full beards, but for the next four centuries they were cleanly shaven. Then came a period of two centuries in which they again wore the beard, but from the year 1700 until the present time the smooth face alone has been seen in the papal line.

There are Bright Spots

In every man's life, and the brightest spot when you are bright enough to insure it. As a little sunshine warms a large space, even a little insurance makes dark spots bright. National Life Ins. Co., of Vt. (Mutual.) Earl S. Kinsley, General Agent, Mead Building, Rutland, Vt. Adv.



A REMINDER

During a portion of each year

The Burlington Trust Company

seeks to remind the good people of Vermont that it is still serving their interests and providing a safe depository for money. For nearly twenty-nine years it has carefully guarded the interests of its depositors and is now returning to them interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT, and paying all taxes—besides strengthening each year the security for their deposits.

An active and conservative policy that has been followed from the beginning has produced a surplus of TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS which, with the capital stock, aggregates a guarantee fund of more than FIFTEEN PER CENT of all deposits. The management of this institution invites the closest scrutiny of its published statements and its methods and seeks the patronage of the people of Vermont by warrant of its record as a successful bank. All inquiries will receive prompt attention.

CITY HALL SQUARE—NORTH, Burlington, Vt.

A BIG GOLD BRICK

The Trap That Jernegan Baited With Salt Sea Water.

SCHEME OF A CLEVER ROGUE.

The Smooth Swindler and His Accomplice Showed How Easily They Could Extract Gold from the Ocean—Fleeced Their Dupes and Then Decamped.

Various inventors have been working for years on the theory that there is plenty of gold in sea water if only some process of extraction could be developed.

Some years ago the Rev. Prescott J. Jernegan was the salt water wizard of the hour. From the day his bubble burst and he left for Europe nobody seems to know what has become of him. Jernegan, who posed as a clergyman, and C. E. Fisher, once a floor-walker in a New York department store and before that a diver, got together in the fall of 1896 and for a whole year carefully considered the problem of extracting gold from salt water. It is true, their whole field of thought compassed the use of salt water as an accessory only, the real material from which the gold was to be extracted being the American people.

Very artistically Jernegan, to whom was left the matter of publicity, permitted some vague rumors to leak out. "A leading clergyman had a marvelous money making device. The world was soon to be stunned by a fact that would make the possessor of the original secret so rich that all the multi-millionaires would be paupers in comparison." When they had stirred up public curiosity Jernegan and Fisher went to New England and there set up some mysterious machinery.

On Narragansett bay was an old half dismantled wharf, and at the sea end of this the two erected a cheap frame shanty about 8 by 10 in size, with a square hole cut through the floor and looking directly down into about fifteen feet of water. An electric wire from a small battery was run along the piling of the wharf and attached to a mysterious box, with heavy iron clamps and holes all through to permit of free passage of the water back and forth.

Finally the great secret was divulged. These two men had discovered a way of taking all the gold they wanted from the salt water at a cost so trifling that it was ridiculous to mention it. Two wealthy persons, one a Providence jeweler and the other a New York florist, were approached by Jernegan with what seemed to be such a trustful and childlike proposal that they both embraced it eagerly. It was that, all his apparatus being ready for experiment, they would come to the shanty on a night's vigil and witness the result, accompanied by any scientific friends they cared to bring along.

The idea, as outlined by Jernegan, was to send a current into a pan of mercury held within the box, the receptacle then being sent to the bottom of the sea and drawn up after several hours, when it would be found that the mercury had absorbed gold from the ocean.

When the night of the experiment came the box was prepared in the shanty, two chemists, friends of the capitalists, bringing their own mercury with them. The box was lowered to the bottom, and then the party of five began their wait. Soon after daylight Jernegan announced that it was time to draw the box up again. This was done, and the whole party eagerly set to work to find out whether any gold had been received. When the chemists announced that gold to the value of \$14 was found mixed with the quicksilver all were stunned by the discovery and realized at once the vast possibilities in more extensive operations, the original experiment having been practically made with a toy apparatus.

The story spread like wildfire, and the modest Jernegan was prevailed upon to organize a company. Stock was sold, and after getting possession of thousands of dollars the promoter sailed away to Europe. The success of the great experiment was explained afterward. Fisher, the diver, had gone out from the shore in his diving suit, opened the box and, taking out the mercury that had been brought by the

chemists, substituted a vial of his own that had been strongly impregnated with gold.

Both before and since the Jernegan fraud many attempts have been made to extract gold from salt water, some of them fraudulent, some genuine and based on scientific grounds that have from time to time appealed even to deep students. But all so far have failed dismally. Though traces of gold are to be found in salt water, commercial application is practically impossible.—New York Press.

A Constant Sufferer.

"Is your mother a sufferer, Robert?"

"Yes, she's always suffering. If it isn't with her shoes or her corset it's because somebody that owes her an invitation had a party and didn't ask her to it."—Chicago Record-Herald

His Sense of Touch.

"A country grocer," said a lecturer, "was talking to a throng of customers about the wonderful sense of touch that the blind have. 'Here comes old blind Henry Perkins now,' said the grocer. 'We'll test him.' And he took a scoopful of sugar and extended it to the old man. 'Feel this, Henry,' he said, 'and tell us what it is.'"

"The blind man put his hand in the scoop, passed its contents through his fingers and said in a firm, confident tone, 'Sand.'"

Striking Clocks.

According to historians, the first striking clock was imported into Europe by the Persians about 800 A. D. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne from Abdella, king of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem.

BENNINGTON COUNTY Report of County Auditor

FOR YEAR ENDING

NOVEMBER 30, 1912

EXPENDITURES.

BENNINGTON COURT HOUSE:			
Building, etc.—			
Repairs,	\$380.75		
Furniture, new and repaired,	27.00		
Cleaning,	—		
Insurance,	58.74	\$466.49	
Miscellaneous expenses,	—		
Probate Office:—			
Furniture, new and repaired,	160.38		
Miscellaneous expenses,	31.74	192.12	\$ 658.61
MANCHESTER COURT HOUSE:			
Building, etc.—			
Repairs,	26.23		
Furniture, new and repaired,	—		
Cleaning,	20.50		
Insurance, 5 years,	152.50		
Miscellaneous expenses,	64.60	263.83	
Probate Office:—			
Furniture, new and repaired,	—		
Miscellaneous expenses,	23.25	23.25	267.08
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE:			
Furniture, new and repaired,	47.36		
Miscellaneous expenses,	83.80		131.16
BENNINGTON JAIL:			
Furnishings,	46.74		
Miscellaneous expenses,	119.96		166.70
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES OF COUNTY, SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS, 2 years, ELECTION EXPENSES,			
			111.66
			145.00
			378.60
Total for Year,			\$1,878.65

ASSETS.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, this date,	\$3,423.38
LESS Current Orders, outstanding	314.21
Cash Assets over liabilities,	\$3,109.21

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To balance on hand December 1, 1911,	\$1,180.30
received refund, Order No. 1839,	.20
received from State Treasurer, peddlers' licenses,	73.87
received avails from Towns of 3 per cent Tax on Grand List of Co. (\$129,980.05)	3,899.67
By paid orders issued prior to 1911,	163.77
paid orders of current year,	1,564.44
paid interest on current orders,	2.56
balance in treasury,	3,423.32
	\$5,154.10
Cash on hand this date,	\$3,423.33
	\$5,154.10

UNPAID ORDERS OUTSTANDING NOV. 30, 1912.

No.	Dated	Payable to	Amount
1520	November 16, 1912,	James Silk,	\$ 14.65
1521	November 16, 1912,	Perry & Keeseman,	85.00
1522	November 16, 1912,	H. M. Tuttle & Co.,	7.65
1523	November 16, 1912,	A. Drysdale & Son,	8.48
1526	November 18, 1912,	Eagle Square Co.,	5.12
1527	November 18, 1912,	C. A. Wood,	7.08
1528	November 18, 1912,	Adams Hardware Co.,	10.08
1531	November 23, 1912,	Vault, Bank & Office Co.,	110.00
1533	November 23, 1912,	Underwood Typewriter Co.,	47.08
1534	November 23, 1912,	E. H. Hemenway,	8.05
1535	November 23, 1912,	Herbert Hill,	10.50
			\$314.21

E. D. WELLING
COUNTY AUDITOR.